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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF

FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

and

Federal Register Citations

Revised through: November 1, 1956

Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages (or added, if corresponding pages do not exist) in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders (and Federal Register Citations). These inserts include summaries of new orders and amendments to existing Federal orders which have become effective during the period of September 2, 1956 through November 1, 1956. Last insert issued covered changes through September 1, 1956.

In order to effect a gradual revision of the entire summary compilation, the inserts at times, may include certain pages which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format and may not reflect any changes in order provisions.

Agriculture - Washington

11/1/56

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- Chicago 93-(or 92) score butter - A simple average of the daily price per pound of 93-score butter, wholesale, at Chicago, or if no price is reported for 93-score butter for a given day the highest price reported for Chicago 92-score butter for that day.
- San Francisco 93-(or 92) score butter - A simple monthly average of the daily price per pound of 93-score butter, wholesale, at San Francisco, or if no price is reported for 93-score butter for a given day, the highest price reported for San Francisco 92-score butter for that day.
- Wisconsin Cheese Exchange Cheddars (formerly Plymouth Cheddars) - A simple monthly average of the weekly price per pound of Cheddars reflected by trading on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange, as calculated by the Dairy Division, AMS. (Several orders specify the price for Twins rather than Cheddars with the provision that the price for Cheddars be used if a price for Twins is not reported. Trading in Twins has been virtually non-existent in recent years).
- Wisconsin Primary Markets Cheddars - A simple monthly average of the daily (Monday-Thursday) price per pound for Wisconsin State Brand Cheddars (carlot or truck-load, f.o.b. Wisconsin Assembly Point.)
- Chicago spray powder - A simple monthly average of daily prices per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, wholesale, carlots, human consumption, spray process, at Chicago.
- Chicago roller powder - A simple monthly average of daily prices per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, wholesale, carlots, human consumption, roller process, at Chicago.

Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/

Market	Price paid at					
	Supply- Demand Adjuster:	13 Midwest: condenser: 3/	Specified: mfg. plants	Butter- powder	Butter- cheese	Economic factors
Akron	X <u>2/</u>	X	-	X	-	-
Appalachian	-	X	X	X	-	-
Austin-Waco	X <u>2/</u>	X	X	X	-	-
Black Hills	-	X	-	X	-	-
Bluefield	-	X	X	X	-	-
Boston	X	-	-	-	-	X
Cedar Rapids	-	-	X	X	-	-
Central Arizona	-	X	-	X	-	-
Central Arkansas	X <u>2/</u>	X	X	X	X	-
Central Mississippi	-	X	X	X	-	-
Central West Texas	X <u>2/</u>	X	X	X	-	-
Chattanooga, Tenn.	-	X	-	X	X	-
Chicago	X	X	-	X	-	-
Cincinnati	X	X	-	X	-	-
Clarksburg	X <u>2/</u>	X	-	X	X	-
Cleveland	X	X	-	X	-	-
Columbus	X	X	-	X	-	-
Corpus Christi	X <u>2/</u>	X	X	X	-	-
Dayton-Springfield	X	X	-	X	X	-
Detroit	X	X	X	X	-	-
Dubuque	-	-	X	-	-	-
Duluth-Superior	-	-	-	X	-	-
Eastern South Dakota	-	X	-	X	-	-
Fall River	X	-	-	-	-	X
Fort Smith	-	X	X	X	-	-
Fort Wayne	X	-	X	X	X	-
Inland Empire	-	X	-	X	-	-
Kansas City	X	X	-	X	-	-
Knoxville	X	X	X	X	X	-
Lima	X <u>2/</u>	X	-	X	-	-
Louisville	-	X	X	X	X	-
Memphis	X	X	X	X	X	-
Merrimack Valley	X	-	-	-	-	X
Milwaukee	X	X	-	X	-	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul	X	X	-	X	X	-
Muskegon	-	X	X	X	-	-
Nashville	X	X	X	X	X	-
Neosho Valley	X <u>2/</u>	X	X	X	-	-
New Orleans	X	X	X	X	-	X
New York	X	-	-	-	-	X

Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/ (cont'd)

Market	:	:	Price paid at	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	Supply-	:	13 Midwest:	Specified:	Butter-	Butter-	Economic	
	:	Demand	:	condenseries:	mfg.	powder	cheese	factors	
	:	Adjuster:	:	3/	plants	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
North Texas	:	X	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Oklahoma City	:	X	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Omaha-Lincoln-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Council Bluffs	:	-	:	-	:	X	:	-	:
Ozarks	:	X 2/	:	X 4/	:	-	:	X	:
Paducah	:	-	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Philadelphia	:	X	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
Puget Sound	:	-	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Quad Cities	:	-	:	-	:	X	:	-	:
Rockford-Freeport	:	X 2/	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
St. Louis	:	X	:	X 4/	:	-	:	X	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
San Antonio	:	X 2/	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Shreveport	:	-	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Sioux City	:	-	:	-	:	X	:	-	:
Sioux Falls-Mitchell	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	X	:
South Bend-La Porte	:	X	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Southwest Kansas	:	-	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Springfield	:	X	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
Stark County	:	X 2/	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Texas Panhandle	:	-	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Toledo	:	X	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Topeka	:	X 2/	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Tri-State	:	X	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Tulsa-Muskogee	:	X	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Upstate Michigan	:	-	:	X	:	X	:	-	:
Wheeling	:	X 2/	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Wilmington	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
Wichita	:	-	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Worcester	:	X	:	-	:	-	:	-	:

- 1/ Where a market has more than one basis checked (x) for determining the price, the Class I price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price.
- 2/ Class I price is related to the Class I price of another Federal order which has a supply-demand adjuster.
- 3/ As specified in Order No. 41 for Chicago.
- 4/ Plus 4 local plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4

Boston, Massachusetts

* Marketing Area:

All the territory within the boundary lines of 42 cities and towns in the Boston metropolitan area including Boston which is the principal city.

Handler:

Any person, who in a given month operates a "regulated plant" 1/ or any plant from which fluid milk products (as defined under "Classification" heading) are disposed of directly or indirectly in the marketing area.

Any handler who purchases his entire supply of fluid milk products from other handlers and disposes of 10 percent or more of his total receipts (except cream) as Class I in the marketing area is designated as a buyer-handler.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant") 1/

Any receiving plant operating as a city, country, or distributing plant (except the plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the New York order) becomes a "regulated plant" the first month it is operated in conformity with the following requirements and retains such status for the remainder of the year unless such status is lost pursuant to paragraph "b" below.

- a. (1) The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to such plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
- (2) The plant is licensed by a health inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or, a majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
- (3) Class I milk in the form of milk is disposed of in the marketing area from the plant.
- (4) The handler's total Class I milk in the marketing area exceeds 10 percent of his total receipts of fluid milk products other than cream.

1/ "Regulated plant" as defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar definition provided in the order.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who is also a dairy farmer and receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of the State House in Boston, and receives no milk, other than exempt milk, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:Class I Milk -

- * a. All fluid milk products disposed of as, or in, milk and fluid milk products disposed of for human consumption as, or in, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk or buttermilk.
- * Fluid milk products are defined as: milk flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk and concentrated milk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk.
- c. Fluid milk products for which utilization as Class II milk is not established.

Class II Milk - All fluid milk products the utilization of which is established:

- a. As being sold, distributed, or disposed of as products other than those specifically designated as Class I.
- b. As plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.
- c. As being destroyed or spilled under extraordinary circumstances.
- d. As being disposed of to and used by a livestock farmer for animal feed, except milk suitable for human consumption.
- e. As being dumped or discarded, except milk suitable for human consumption.

Milk products in inventory at the close of the month may be classified tentatively as Class II milk; final classification is made when disposition of the milk products takes place.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat) cont'd

- * (3) Grain-labor index - (multiplied by 20) the average price per 100 pounds of mixed dairy feed of less than 29 percent protein for the month in the New England Region divided by .884 and multiplied by 0.6, and the weighted average of the following farm wage rates divided by 1.458 and multiplied by 0.4. (Use figures published by the Department of Agriculture).

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Per month with room and board	1.
Per month with house	1.
Per week with room and board	4.33
Per week without room and board	4.33
Per day without room and board	26.

- c. Supply-demand adjustment - A supply-demand adjustment factor is computed as follows:

- (1) Divide the four market totals (Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfield, and Worcester) of Class I producer milk by the four market totals of receipts from producers for the second and third months preceding the month for which the price is being computed. Divide each of the resulting percentages into the following normal Class I percentage for the respective month; multiply each result by 100; and compute a simple average of the resulting percentages. This is the percentage of normal supply.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Normal</u>
	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Percentage</u>
Jan.	76.9	May	51.6	Sept.	70.7
Feb.	73.9	June	50.7	Oct.	73.4
Mar.	65.3	July	61.6	Nov.	82.0
Apr.	57.7	Aug.	70.1	Dec.	77.8

- (2) The supply-demand adjustment factor shall be the figure in the following table opposite the bracket under the normal supply column where the percentage of normal supply falls.

<u>Percentage of</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Percentage of</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>
<u>Normal Supply</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Normal Supply</u>	<u>Factor</u>
91.5 and under	1.12	102 - 103	.98
92 - 92.5	1.10	104 - 105	.96
93 - 93.5	1.08	106 - 107	.94
94 - 94.5	1.06	108 - 109	.92
95 - 96	1.04	110 - 111	.90
97 - 98	1.02	112 and over	.88
99 - 101	.		

Class II Milk Price cont'd

Butter-cheese adjustment - Under conditions specified in the order (Sect. 904.44) the value of butterfat used in the manufacture of specific types of butter and cheese during the months of April through July shall be reduced by the amount determined by subtracting the result of paragraph (a) from the result of paragraph (b):

- a. New York 92-score butter x 1.2.
- b. Weighted average price per 40 quart can of 40 percent bottling quality cream f.o.b. Boston Market - 52.5 cents ÷ 33 x .98.

If the price of cream is not reported the result of paragraph (a) is subtracted from the following:

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No handler butterfat differential, in effect the producer differential applies; butterfat subject to differential does not clear through the pool.

Producer Price - Differential is determined as follows: Weighted average price per 40 quart can of 40 percent bottling quality cream f.o.b. Boston market - 52.5 cents ÷ 330.

When cream price is not reported, the following computation is used (butter price is from 16th of preceding month to 15th of current month).

Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125.

Location Differentials:

- * Class Prices - A rate based on the distance between Boston and the shipping point of each plant is used to determine Class differentials. Following is an abbreviated schedule for such differentials (see Sect. 904.42/43); the rate is graduated in 10 mile intervals. (Each city plant, regardless of such railroad freight mileage distance, shall be considered to be in the "City Plant" zone).

<u>Zone Miles</u>	<u>Class I Differentials (Cents per cwt.)</u>	<u>Class II Differentials (Cents per cwt.)</u>
City plant	+ 52.0	+ 38.1
41 - 50	+ 14.5	+ 4.2
51 - 60	+ 13.5	+ 4.0
201-210	0	0
211-220	- 4.0	- 0.6
341-350	- 15.0	- 2.8
351-360	- 15.0	- 3.0
371-380	- 15.5	- 3.5
441- and over	- 18.5	- 3.5

* Regulated Plant cont'd

this order during the October-February period but was operated as a "regulated plant" under the Boston order.

2. A city plant - i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:

a. At least 10 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or,

b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.

* 3. A country plant (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and not less than 10 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products other than cream is disposed of in the marketing area as Class I milk.

Any country plant which is a "regulated plant" continuously in each of the months of October through February may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" continuously for the following months of March through September regardless of the quantity then disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant", or whose milk which is ordinarily delivered to a "regulated plant" is diverted from such plant for the handler's account to another plant.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "dairy farmer for other markets" 3/; a dairy farmer with respect

3/ Dairy farmer for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months of March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months of October through February.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class II price for the preceding delivery period plus the following fixed differentials:

May and June	\$0.75
July through November	1.15
December through April	0.95

The Class I milk price shall not be less than the Class I milk price in the 70 mile zone under the Chicago order plus 20 cents.

Class II Milk Price - The average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk at the plants listed below from the 16th of the preceding month to the 15th of the current month:

Amboy Milk Products Co.	Amboy, Ill.
Borden Co.	Dixon, Ill.
Borden Co.	Sterling, Ill.
Carnation Co.	Morrison, Ill.
Carnation Co.	Oregon, Ill.
Carnation Co.	Waverly, Ill.
United Milk Products Co.	Argo-Fay, Ill.

Class III Milk Price - The higher of (a) and (b).

a. (Plymouth Cheddars x 2.4 x 3.5)

b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 6 cents x 1.2 x 3.5) +

(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 6.5 cents x 8.2 x 0.965)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.14.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

Class III Price - Chicago 92-score butter - 6 cents x 0.12.

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class differentials.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market wide monthly pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 46

Louisville, Kentucky

Marketing Area:

- Kentucky - All the territory in Jefferson County, including Louisville and the Fort Knox Military Reservation.
- Indiana - All the territory in Floyd County, including all municipalities, and the townships of Jefferson, Utica, Silver Creek, Union and Charlestown in Clark County.

Handler:

- a. Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant(s)".
- b. A producer-handler.
- c. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk it causes to be diverted to an unregulated plant.
- d. Any person, other than a producer handler, who operates an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area from routes or plant stores.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any plant which qualifies as:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a city plant which processes and packages producers' milk and which disposes of not less than 10 percent of such milk on routes or through plant stores in the marketing area as Class I in the container which packaged.
- b. A supply plant - i.e., a country plant from which, during the month of October through March, not less than 10 percent of producer milk received is delivered as milk, skim milk, or cream to a "regulated distributing plant"; or,

A plant which delivers more than 50 percent of its receipts from producers to "regulated distributing plants" during the months of October through February is designated as a "regulated plant" the following months of April through September. However, a plant may withdraw from such status during the months of April through September by written application to the market administrator.

* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk under a dairy farm inspection permit issued by an appropriate health authority and which milk is delivered to a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant. A dairy farmer loses his producer status, during any of the months of October through February if his milk is diverted to an unregulated plant more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the days of such month. Milk diverted by a cooperative association to an unregulated plant is deemed to be received by such diverting association.

Producer-handler:

Any person who processes and packages milk from his own farm production and distributes any portion of such milk in the marketing area and who receives no milk from producers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but may be required to file certain reports with the market administrator.

Classification:* Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk solids) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, cream (including sour cream), buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), except skim milk and butterfat disposed of in fluid form for livestock feed;
- b. Disposed of as any fluid milk product required by a marketing area health authority to be made from milk, skim milk or cream from sources approved by such authority.

Fluid milk products - i.e., milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream, or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream, (except storage cream, aerated cream products, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk, and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers).

- c. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat the utilization of which is established as used to produce:

- a. Cottage cheese, ice cream, ice cream mix, eg nog, frozen desserts, and milk (or skim milk) and cream mixtures containing 8.0 percent or more butterfat disposed of in containers under pressure.

Class II Milk - cont'd

- b. In inventories of fluid milk products.

** Class III Milk - All milk and butterfat the utilization of which is established:

- a. As used to produce any product other than those specified in Class I or Class II;
- b. As disposed of for livestock feed;
- c. As disposed of in bulk to bakeries, candy or soup manufacturers and other commercial food manufacturing establishments.
- d. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk up to 2 percent (5 percent with respect to skim milk the months of April through July).

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

* Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in computing Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 1.2 \times 3.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$
- b. $(\text{Wisconsin primary market cheddars} \times 8.53) +$
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.902) - 34.3 \text{ cents} +$
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.12 \times 3)$
- c. The average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent butterfat milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to a 3.8 butterfat bases by adding an amount computed by multiplying the Chicago 92-score butter price by 0.12 and then by 3.
- d. The average of prices reported paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat at the following plants, adjusted to 3.8 percent butterfat by subtracting an amount computed by multiplying the price of Chicago 92-score butter by 0.12, and 2, respectively.

Basic Formula Price - cont'd

Arnour Creameries	Elizabethtown, Ky.
Armour Creameries	Springfield, Ky.
Kraft Foods Company	Lawrenceburg, Ky.
Draft Foods Company	Paoli, Indiana
Salem Cheese and Milk Co.	Salem, Indiana
Ref 73 Creameries	Madison, Indiana
Producers Dairy Marketing Assoc.	Orleans, Indiana

* Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month + \$1.25.

* Class II Milk Price - The higher of the basic formula price or the price computed as follows:

- a. (Chicago 92-score butter x 4.56) +
(Chicago area spray powder - 5.5 cents x 8.2)

** Class III Milk Price -

a. For the months of September through December - the higher of the following:

- (1) The price computed pursuant to alternative a (butter-powder) under basic formula price.
- (2) The price computed pursuant to alternative d. (local plants) under basic formula price.

b. For the months of January through August - the higher of the following:

- (1) The price computed pursuant to alternative d. (local plants) under basic formula price.

- (2) (Chicago 92-score butter x 1.15 x 3.8) +
(Chicago area roller powder - 6.5 cents x 8.2)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month x 0.125.

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Butterfat Differentials - cont'd

* Class II Price -

September through December - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.12.

January through August - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.118.

** Class III Price -

September through December - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.12.

January through August - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - The following is an abbreviated schedule of producer butterfat differentials which vary with the price for Chicago 92-score butter; differential is 2 cents when butter price is 17.499 or less and 10 cents when the butter price is 92.50 or more. With each 5 cent variance in the butter price there is a 0.5 cent change in the differential.

<u>Butter Price Range</u> (cents)	<u>Differential</u> (cents)
52.50 - 57.499	6
57.50 - 62.499	6½
62.50 - 67.499	7
67.50 - 72.499	7½
72.50 - 77.499	8

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a supply plant and moved directly to a plant in the marketing area or disposed of for Class I use outside the marketing area, the class price per hundredweight is reduced at the following rate determined by the distance the plant at which the milk is first received from Louisville City Hall:

<u>Mileage Zone</u>	<u>Rate (cents per cwt.)</u>
Not over 25.....	0
Over 25 - 35.....	13
Over 35 - 45.....	15
Over 45 - 55.....	17
For each additional 10 miles, and additional.....	1

Table 1

Table 1 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response variable. The results are presented in the following table:

The results of the analysis of variance are presented in the following table. The results are presented in the following table:

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Treatment	Response
1	1.0
2	1.0
3	1.0
4	1.0
5	1.0
6	1.0
7	1.0
8	1.0
9	1.0
10	1.0

Table 2

Table 2 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response variable. The results are presented in the following table:

Table 3

Table 3 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response variable. The results are presented in the following table:

Location Differentials: cont'dClass II and Class III Price - None

Producer Price - Same rate as Class I differential on all milk received from producers at such supply plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with fall premium plan; no base rating plan.

* Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat in the form of fluid milk products transferred or diverted from the "regulated plant" of a handler to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless utilization in another class is reported by both handlers and an equivalent amount was actually utilized in another class in the plant of the transferee handler. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred skim milk or butterfat is classified at both plants so as to allocate the highest-priced possible class utilization to producer milk.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a producer-handler in the form of fluid milk products is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned respectively to the pounds of butterfat and skim milk remaining in each class in series beginning with Class III after deduction for shrinkage. Priority of such assignment shall be in the following order: other source milk not subject to the Class I pricing provisions of another Federal order and other source milk which is subject to the Class I pricing provisions of another Federal order.

* Compensatory payments - On other source milk not subject to another Federal order which is allocated to Class I, handlers make payments into the pool at a rate determined by subtracting from the Class I price, adjusted by appropriate butterfat and location differentials, the following:

- a. During the months January through September, the Class III price adjusted by the Class III butterfat differential.

* Compensatory payments - cont'd

- b. During the months October through December, the uniform price adjusted by the Class I location differential and a butterfat differential computed from an average of Class butterfat differentials weighted by the amount of producer milk in each class.

* Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as follows:

- a. As Class I if in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk to a plant located less than 185 miles from the City Hall in Louisville, Kentucky, and as Class I if in the form of cream to an unregulated plant, wherever located, unless: the handler at the "regulated plant" claims another classification on the basis of utilization; records of utilization of the unregulated plant are available for audit; and an equivalent amount was utilized in the indicated class.
- b. As Class I if in the form of milk or skim milk to an unregulated plant located 185 miles or more from the City Hall in Louisville, Kentucky.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundred-weight with respect to all receipts of producer milk (including own production) and other source milk classified as Class I. Cooperative associations pay administrative costs only on milk diverted by it to an unregulated handler. Handlers operating unregulated plants (d. under Handler definition) pay administrative costs with respect to all Class I milk and all milk, skim milk or cream used to produce Class II or Class III products which are disposed of in the marketing area on routes or through plant stores.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Fall Premium Plan - An amount equivalent to 12% of the average of the basic formula prices for the preceding calendar year is deducted for each hundredweight of producer milk during each of the months of April through July. The resulting sum is distributed in four equal payments the following months of September through December.

Special Handler Provisions:

Operators of plants from which a greater volume of milk is disposed of under another Federal order are not subject to the Louisville order except for such reports as may be required by the market administrator.

Operators of unregulated plants who qualify as handlers (d. under Handler definition) are required to make reports as requested by the market administrator and payments as set forth below.

Compensatory payments - Handlers operating unregulated plants are required to make payments at the rate set forth under "Outside Purchases" on Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area on routes or through plant stores.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF THE INGESTION OF A SOLUTION OF SODIUM BICARBONATE ON THE ACIDITY OF THE GASTRIC JUICE IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT
BY DR. J. H. HARRIS, JR., AND DR. J. H. HARRIS, JR.

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FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDER NO. 71

Dayton-Springfield, Ohio

Marketing Area:

The cities of Dayton, Oakwood and Springfield; the townships of Bath and Miami in Greene County, the townships of Butler, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Mad River, Miami, Van Buren and Washington in Montgomery County and German township in Clark County, all in the State of Ohio.

* Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant" or a fluid milk plant (as defined under "Regulated plant" heading).

A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted by it to an unregulated plant for its account.

** Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

A fluid milk plant (except when such plant: is the plant of a producer-handler, or, disposed of a greater volume of milk in another Federal order market). Fluid milk plant means:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., A plant approved by an appropriate health authority for the processing and packaging of Grade A milk from which a fluid milk product (as defined under "Classification") is disposed of during the month on a route (s) (includes vendors and plant stores) in the marketing area; or,
- b. A supply plant - i.e., A plant from which milk is shipped during the month to a "regulated distributing plant" which milk is produced under a dairy farm permit issued by a marketing area health authority for distribution as Grade A milk.

* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces under a dairy farm permit issued by a marketing area health authority, milk which is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant to an unregulated plant for the account of the diverting handler or cooperative association during the months April through July, and on not more than one-third of the days of delivery during any other month.

Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant but who receives no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but may be required to file certain reports with the market administrator.

Classification:

* Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product (except that disposed of and used for livestock feed or skim milk dumped) and,

** Fluid milk product - i.e. milk, including reconstituted milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored) concentrated milk, cream, or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except storage cream, aerated cream products, eggnog, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk).

b. Not accounted for as Class III milk.

* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Disposed of and used for livestock feed; and skim milk dumped;

c. Contained in month end inventory of fluid milk products; and

d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2.5 percent.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in computing Class I price and is the highest of the following:

a. The average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).

* b. (Chi. 92-score butter x 6) + (Wis. Ch. Ex. Cheddars x 2.4) x 1.3 x 3.5

* c. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.2) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat) cont'd

* Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the current month plus \$1.20 1/, plus or minus a supply-demand adjustment.

Supply-demand adjustment - Determination of the current supply-demand adjustment is made by dividing the total gross volume of Class I and Class II milk (less interhandler transfers and outside sales of bulk Class I milk in excess of 1,000 lbs) in preceding second and third months by total receipts from producers in the same period and multiplying the result by 100.

Net deviation percentage is computed by subtracting from the current supply-demand percentage the base period ratio below: 2/

* <u>Month for which price is computed</u>	<u>Base Period Ratio (percent)</u>	<u>Month for which price is computed:</u>	<u>Base Period Ratio (percent)</u>
January	81	July	69
February	81	August	64
March	79	September	69
April	77	October	74
May	76	November	80
June	74	December	81

Amount of the supply-demand adjustment is determined from the following schedule.

<u>Net Deviation Percentage</u>	<u>Supply-demand Adjustment (cents)</u>	<u>Net Deviation Percentage</u>	<u>Supply-demand Adjustment (cents)</u>
+ 12 or over	+ 38	- 3 or - 4	- 10
+ 9 or + 10	+ 28	- 6 or - 7	- 20
+ 6 or + 7	+ 20	- 9 or - 10	- 28
+ 3 or + 4	+ 10	- 12 or under	- 38
+ 1 or - 1	0		

Class II Milk Price -March through August

- a. (Chicago 92-score butter x 4.2) +
- b. (Chicago roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.2 - 20 cents)

1/ After January 1, 1958 the basic formula price for the preceding month will be used in the computation.

2/ Provision is made in the order for the use of the base period ratios of 76 and 78 for November and December, 1956, respectively.

Class II Milk Price - cont'd

All other months

- a. (Chicago 92-score butter x 4.27) +
(Chicago roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.2)

Better Credit - For Class II butterfat made into butter handlers are credited with the following amounts:

March through August

$$\frac{(\text{Chi 92-score butter} \times 4.2) - (\text{Chi 92-score butter} \times 120 - \$5.00)}{0.35}$$

All other months

$$\frac{(\text{Chi 92-score butter} \times 4.27) - (\text{Chi 92-score butter} \times 120 - \$3.60)}{0.35}$$

Butterfat Differentials:

- ** Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x .127. 3/
- ** Class II Price - Divide (for the appropriate month) the value computed in (a) under Class II Milk Price by 3.5; subtract the value computed in (b) under Class II Milk Price divided by 96.5, and divide the remainder by 10.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x .12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with fall premium plan, no base rating plan.

3/ After January 1, 1958 the butter price for the preceding month will be used.

Dayton-Springfield (Revised 11/1/56 - * indicates revised provision
 ** indicates new provision)

* Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products disposed of by a handler to the "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless: utilization in Class II is claimed in the reports of both handlers, and the receiving handler utilized in Class II an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat after assignment of other source milk and fluid milk products in beginning inventory. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred skim milk and butterfat is classified to result in maximum Class I utilization of producer milk at both plants.

Bulk fluid milk products transferred to a producer-handler are classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class II after deduction of shrinkage in producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk to an unregulated plant located 100 miles or more from the City Hall of Dayton or Springfield, whichever is nearer, is classified as Class I.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk to an unregulated plant located less than 100 miles from the City Hall of either Dayton or Springfield, or in the form of cream in bulk is classified as Class I unless:

- a. The handler claims classification as Class II in his reports and submits a statement signed by both the buyer and the handler that such milk was used in Class II products;
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains records of receipts and utilization available for verification; and
- c. The classification reported by the handler results in an amount of Class I skim milk and butterfat claimed by all handlers disposing of milk to such plant of not less than the amounts remaining in Class I at the unregulated plant after deducting the receipts from dairy farmers who constitute the regular Grade A Supply of such plant and deducting from the remainder receipts which are classified and priced as Class I milk under another Federal order. The amount deducted is limited to the other market's pro rata share of such remainder.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler is required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight with respect to all milk received from producers (including handler's own production) and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative association. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

- * Fall Premium Plan - For each hundredweight of producer milk received the following amounts (for respective months) are held in the producer settlement fund, April - 20 cents, May and June - 35 cents, and July - 30 cents. The resulting amount is distributed as follows: 20 percent in September; 30 percent in each of the months of November and December; and 20 percent in December. (In 1956 the fund is distributed in three equal payments during October, November and December.)

Special Handler Provisions:

None

Minneapolis-St. Paul (Revised 10/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month plus: 1/

January through August..... \$0.70
 May and June..... \$0.60
 July through November..... \$1.10
 December..... \$0.80

To this price add or subtract a supply demand adjustment of not more than 24 cents computed as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - Determination is made of the percentage that total utilization of Class I milk at all "regulated plants" during the second and third preceding months is of the total handler receipts of milk from all producers during the same two months. The Class I price is increased or decreased 2 cents for each 2 percentage points that the current supply-demand ratio is above or below the percentage set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
January	91	July	61
February	82	August	61
March	71	September	70
April	64	October	86
May	62	November	97
June	62	December	97

Class II Milk Price -

(New York 93-score butter x 4.24) +

(Chicago area spray powder x 8.2) - 75.2 cents

Butterfat Differentials:

- Class I Price - For the periods of:

December through June - New York 93-score butter for preceding month
 x 0.125

July through November - New York 93-score butter for preceding month
 x 0.135

Class II Price - New York 93-score butter for current month x 0.12114

Producer Price - Same as Class II differential.

1/ For October and November, 1956 the Class I differential is 80 cents and the Supply-demand adjustment does not apply.

Supply-Demand Adjustment cont'd

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific Class I price adjustment according to the schedule listed below:^{1/}

<u>Deviation Percentage</u>	<u>Amount of Supply-Demand Adjustment (cents)</u>
+ 13 or over	- 25
+ 10 or + 11	- 19
+ 7 or + 8	- 13
+ 4 or + 5	- 7
+ 2 or - 2	- 0
- 4 or - 5	+ 7
- 7 or - 8	+ 13
- 10 or - 11	+ 19
- 13 or over	+ 25

Class II Milk Price - The basic formula price + 30 cents.

Class III Milk Price - The basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.13

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115

Class III Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115

Producer Price = Weighted average of Class I, II and III differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The value of milk received from producers at "regulated plants" and classified as Class I or Class II milk shall be reduced at the rate of 20 cents per hundredweight if (cont'd on next page)

^{1/} The supply-demand adjustment is not effective for the months of October, November and December, 1956.

Table 1. Summary of Data

The following table summarizes the data obtained from the study of the effect of the dose of the drug on the response. The data are presented in the form of a table, with the dose of the drug in the first column and the response in the second column.

Dose of Drug (mg)	Response (mm Hg)
0.1	10.0
0.2	12.0
0.3	14.0
0.4	16.0
0.5	18.0
0.6	20.0
0.7	22.0
0.8	24.0
0.9	26.0
1.0	28.0
1.1	30.0
1.2	32.0
1.3	34.0
1.4	36.0
1.5	38.0
1.6	40.0
1.7	42.0
1.8	44.0
1.9	46.0
2.0	48.0

Table 1. Summary of Data. The data are presented in the form of a table, with the dose of the drug in the first column and the response in the second column.

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Basic Formula Price - cont'd

a. Average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by adding an amount computed by multiplying the producer butterfat differential by 5.

b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.0 \times 1.20) +$

$(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5 \text{ cents} \times 7.5)$

c. Average of prices paid for 4.0 percent milk received from farmers during the month at the following milk plants:

Cudahy Packing Company	LaFayette, Tennessee
Carnation Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Company	Gallatin, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Company	Pulaski, Tennessee
Borden Company	Fayetteville, Tennessee
Lakeshire-Marty Cheese Co.	Carthage, Tennessee
Swift and Company	Lawrenceburg, Tennessee
Summer County Coop. Creamery	Gallatin, Tennessee
Wilson and Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee

d. $(\text{Chi. 92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Wis. Ch. Ex. Cheddars} \times 2.4 \times 1.3 \times 4)$

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* Class I Milk Price - To the Basic formula price add the following:

August through January 1/..... \$1.40
All other months..... \$1.10

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment calculated for each month as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - A utilization ratio is computed by calculating the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts at all "regulated plants" is of the net pounds of Class I milk disposed of from all "regulated plants" during the twelve month period ending with the beginning of the preceding month; and then adding or subtracting respectively to such percentage any amount such percentage is greater or less than a comparable percentage calculated for the twelve month period ending with the beginning of the fourth preceding month. 2/ "Regulated plants" which during the second preceding month did not dispose of at least an average of 1,000 pounds per day of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area are excluded from the supply-demand computation.

1/ In 1957, February is included in the months with the higher differential.

2/ This amount is not added or subtracted to the utilization ratio for the period October, 1956 through January, 1957.

Class I Milk Price cont'd

- * The Class I price is increased 2 cents for each percentage point by which the "utilization ratio" as computed above, is less than 125 or decreased 2 cents for each percentage point that the "utilization ratio" is above 130.

Class II Milk Price - To the price resulting from alternative "c" under basic formula price (average of prices at 10 plants) add 15 cents for the months of February through August; 25 cents is added in all other months. Provision is made in the order that the Class II price shall not exceed the basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located outside the marketing area and 50 miles or more from the State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee, which milk is transferred in the form of Class I products to another "regulated plant" and assigned to Class I, the price shall be reduced at the following rate, according to the location of the "regulated plant" where such milk is received from producers:

<u>Distance from State Capitol:</u> (miles)	<u>Rate per hundredweight:</u> (cents)
--	---

50 but not more than 60.....	10.0
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Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof, an additional.....	1.5
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For the purpose of calculating the location differential, the Class I products transferred between "regulated plants" shall be assigned to any remainder of Class II milk in the transferee plant after specified deductions are made for other source milk and month-end inventory of Class I products.

Editorial Note

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1919. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Vice-President for the year 1919. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

Announcements

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Secretary for the year 1919. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Treasurer for the year 1919. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Auditor for the year 1919. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

Medical News

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1920. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

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The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Auditor for the year 1920. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 80

Topeka, Kansas

* Marketing Area:

The cities of Emporia and Topeka and the counties of Lyons and Shawnee, all in the State of Kansas.

* Handler:

- a. Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant".
- b. Any person in his capacity as operator of an approved plant from which Class I products are disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

Approved plant - i.e., any plant approved by any municipal or state government for handling milk for consumption as Grade A in the marketing area; or, a plant approved for supplying milk to any Federal agency located within the marketing area.

- c. Any cooperative association with respect to producer milk it causes to be diverted from a "regulated plant" to another milk plant for the account of such association.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any approved plant which:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., Any plant which during the month disposed of its receipts from approved dairy farmers and approved plants as follows:

1. April through July - 20 percent of such milk as Class I on routes in the marketing area; and 40 percent of such milk as Class I on routes either within or outside the marketing area.

2. August through March - 25 percent of such milk as Class I on routes in the marketing area, and 50 percent of such milk as Class I on routes either within or outside the marketing area.

- ** b. A supply plant - i.e., Any plant which during the month disposed of 50 percent of its receipts from approved dairy farmers (less any milk regularly disposed of as Class I on routes) to "regulated distributing plants".

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Producer:

Any "approved dairy farmer", except a producer-handler, whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" or is diverted either by the handler at such plant or a cooperative association to an unregulated plant for the account of the diverting handler or the cooperative association.

- * Approved dairy farmer is defined by the order as any person who delivers milk to an approved plant which milk is: Approved by a health authority of any state or municipal government to be disposed of as Grade A milk; or, acceptable to a Federal agency for fluid consumption.

Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk, operates an approved plant and receives no milk from producers or from sources other than "regulated plant(s)". Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but may be required to submit certain reports to the market administrator.

Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for consumption in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and cream (sweet or sour) and including any mixture of cream and milk of less than standard butterfat content for cream.
- b. Used to produce concentrated (frozen or fresh) milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks disposed of on routes for fluid consumption and which is neither sterilized nor in hermetically sealed cans.
- c. Used in creaming cottage cheese which is disposed of as creamed cottage cheese.
- d. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce butter, plain or sweetened condensed or evaporated milk, spray or roller process nonfat dry milk solids, powdered whole milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, eggnog, aerated cream products with flavor or sweetening added in containers or dispensers under pressure, casein, margarine, and cheese.

Classification cont'd

Class II Milk cont'd

- b. Used for starter churning, wholesale baking and candy making purposes.
- c. Disposed of as livestock feed.
- d. Contained in skim milk dumped, after prior notification to, and an opportunity to verify by, the market administrator.
- e. Contained in frozen or stored cream.
- f. In inventory at the end of the month of any Class I product.
- g. In shrinkage not to exceed 2.0 percent of the total receipts of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk and "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price for the Kansas City marketing area.

* Class II Milk Price - During the months February through July the price as computed pursuant to paragraph a; during the months August through January the higher of a. or b.

- a. The average price paid for ungraded 3.8 percent milk at the following plants.

Borden Company	Ft. Scott, Kansas
Carnation Company	Girard, Kansas
Pet Milk Company	Iola, Kansas
Arkansas City Coop. Milk	
Ass'n.	Arkansas City, Kansas
Swift and Company	Parsons, Kansas

- ** b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.2 x 3.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 7)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price: Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month
x 0.13.

Class II Price: Chicago 92-score butter for the current month
x 0.115.

Producer Price: Chicago 92-score butter for the current month
+ 4 cents ÷ 10.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For milk received at "regulated plants" located between 50 and 70 miles from the City Hall in either Topeka or Emporia (whichever is closer) which is classified as Class I milk the price is reduced 16 cents and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each 10 miles or fraction thereof such distance exceeds 70 miles.

Class II Price - None.

Producer Price - The price of producer milk received at "regulated plants" more than 50 miles from the City Hall of Topeka or Emporia the price is reduced in accordance with same schedule as the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan, no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk or cream moved to the approved plant of another handler is Class I unless utilization in another class is indicated by both handlers; the amount allocated to any class is limited to the use in such class by the receiving handler. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the milk so transferred is allocated so as to return the highest use to producer milk.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively remaining in Class II after deduction for shrinkage and the remainder, if any, is assigned to Class I. Priority of such assignment is in the following order: other source milk not subject to another Federal order and other source milk that is subject to another Federal order.

Compensatory payments - On other source milk allocated to Class I (except that subject to another Federal order) handlers make payments into the pool at the rate of the difference between the value at the Class I and at the Class II price, unless it is determined that such other source milk was used in Class I only to the extent producer milk was not available.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk and skim milk moved in fluid form to an unapproved plant located more than 100 miles from the approved plant shall be Class I; cream moved to such plant is Class I if moved under Grade A certification; otherwise it is Class II.

Milk, skim milk or cream moved to an unapproved plant located not more than 100 miles from the approved plant is classified as Class I unless the purchaser makes his records available to the market administrator for verification; the transferred products may then be assigned to the highest class use remaining after subtracting, in series, beginning with Class I the receipts from dairy farmers who constitute such unapproved plant's regular source of milk for Class I use. If the unapproved plant so located does not distribute fluid milk and cream the transferred products are classified as Class II.

Where both the approved and unapproved plants located in the marketing area are operated by the same handler, any milk, skim milk, or cream received by the unapproved plant from the approved plant which is moved to any other milk plant shall be classified as though moved directly from the approved plant to such other milk plant to the extent of the volume of such movements to other milk plants.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight with respect to milk received from approved dairy farmers.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer determined by calculating the daily average deliveries (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) made by such producer to handler(s) during the base forming period of the immediately preceding months of September through December. 1/

Transfer of Base - Transfer of base is permitted during February through July and only in cases of death or entry into military service of a producer, in which event transfer is limited to a member of the immediate family who carries on the dairy operations at the same farm, or in the case of termination of joint holdings where transfer maybe made to one of the joint holders or mutually divided.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their milk as Class I under another Federal order are not subject to the provisions of this order except for such reports and possible verification that may be required and payments as set forth below:

Compensatory Payments - Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their milk under another Federal order are required to make payments to the Topeka pool if the price required to be paid for Class I milk under the other order is less. Such handlers pay the difference between Class I price under the Topeka order and the Class I price under the other order on all milk disposed of as Class I under the Topeka order.

Handlers who operate approved plants which are not "regulated plants" make payments into the pool at the rate set forth in a. or b. following, whichever is less:

- a. The quantity of Class I milk disposed of during the month within the marketing area multiplied by the difference between the prices of Class I and Class II milk.
- b. Any plus amount resulting from the subtraction of gross payments made by such handler to approved dairy farmers for milk received during the month from an amount equal to the net pool obligation which would be required if such handler operated a "regulated plant".

1/ For producers delivering milk to plants which qualify as "regulated plants" as a result of the amendment effective October 1, 1956, the base forming period is October through December, 1956 provided that daily average deliveries are higher for that period than for September through December, 1956.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for preceding month
x 0.125.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for current month
x 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for current month
x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class I price is reduced according to the following schedule for that portion of milk which is:

- a. Received directly from producers at a "regulated plant" located outside the marketing area and at least 35 miles from the nearer of the Tulsa or Muskogee city halls; and
- * b. Transferred in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream to a "regulated plant" located in the marketing area and assigned to Class I, or is classified as Class I without such movement. (For purposes of calculating such adjustments on transfers between "regulated plants", the volume of such Class I assignment may not exceed the amount by which Class I disposition at the transferred plant exceeds 105 percent of producer receipts at such plant.)

The applicable differential is 15 cents plus an additional 2 cents for each 15 miles over 35 miles up to 140 miles, and 1 cent for each additional 15 miles in excess of the 140 miles.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - In making payments to producers, each handler may made deduction at the same rate as above for milk received from producers at "regulated plants", or diverted to an unregulated plant, either of which is located outside the marketing area and at least 35 miles from the nearer of the Tulsa or Muskogee city halls.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 23

Appalachian (Tennessee-Virginia-Kentucky)

Marketing Area:

All the territory geographically located within the counties of Greene, Sullivan and Washington in Tennessee; Washington and Wise in Virginia; and Harlan in Kentucky. The principal places in the marketing area are: Lynch-Benham, Kentucky; Greenville, Kingsport, Bristol and Johnson City in Tenn; and Bristol, Abingdon and Big Stone Gap in Virginia.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of an approved plant - i.e.,

- a. A "regulated plant"; or
- b. Any plant from which Class I milk is delivered (includes vendors and plant stores) during the month to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") located in the marketing area.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "fluid milk plant")

Any plant which qualifies as:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a plant from which a volume of Class I milk equal to an average of 1,000 pounds per day or not less than 2 percent of the approved milk 1/ of such plant is disposed of, during the month on routes (includes vendors) or through plant stores to wholesale or retail outlets (except "regulated plants") in the marketing area.
- b. A supply plant - i.e.,
 - (1) A plant which ships to a "regulated distributing plant" any milk or skim milk during the months of February through July; or which ships to such plant during the months of August through January, milk, skim milk or cream in fluid form in excess of 70,000 pounds for the month; or

1/ Approved milk - i.e., any skim milk or butterfat in producer milk, or milk, skim milk or cream received from a "regulated plant" (except the plant of a producer-handler) and which is approved for distribution as Class I milk by the agency issuing the health permit of such plant.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published Weekly

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. The subscription price for one year in advance is \$5.00 for members and \$7.00 for non-members. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The Journal is sent free of charge to members of the Association who are entitled to it. The Journal is also sent free of charge to libraries and other institutions which are entitled to it. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Supply Plant cont'd

- (2) A plant which received milk from farmers holding dairy farm permits issued by an appropriate health authority and from which milk, skim milk or cream is moved to a "regulated distributing plant" during each of the months of August through January.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority and whose milk is received at a "regulated plant", or diverted from such plant [any day during the months of March through July, or diverted not more than 15 days during any of the months of August through February.] 2/

Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and an approved plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area but who received no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order except for reports that may be required.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (except frozen cream), and any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers, ice cream mix and eggnog); and
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

* Class II Milk - All skim milk disposed of for livestock feed, or skim milk dumped, subject to prior notification and possible verification during the months April through July, and all skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I;
- b. Contained in month-end inventory of Class I products;
- c. In actual shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in computing Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat, during the month, at specified Midwest Condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) plus an amount computed by multiplying the Chicago 92-score butter price for the month by 0.6
- * b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.0 \times 1.2) +$
 $(3\frac{3}{4} \text{ cents for each full } \frac{1}{2} \text{ cent Chicago area spray-roller powder is above 5 cents})$
- c. Class II Price.

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

August through February..... \$2.10
 All other months..... \$1.70

Class II Milk Price - For March through August the Class II price is price pursuant to a. below. In all other months the Class II price is the higher of a. or b. below:

- a. The average of prices reported paid for 4.0 percent milk at the following plants:

Pet Milk Company	Mayfield, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company	Bowling Green, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company	Greenville, Tennessee
Pet Milk Company	Abingdon, Virginia
Carnation Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Borden Company	Lewisburg, Tennessee
Borden Company	Chester, South Carolina
Carnation Company	Galax, Virginia
Carnation Company	Statesville, North Carolina

- * b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray powder} \times 8.2) - 75 \text{ cents.}$

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month
 $\times 0.12$

- * Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month $\times 0.11$

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - 10 cents per hundredweight is deducted at plants 50 miles but less than 60 miles from the city limits of Kingsport, Tenn., and an additional 1.5 cents is deducted for each 10 miles thereafter.

Class II Price - none

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool with base rating plan, no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated plant" in the form of Class I products is classified as follows:

- a. As Class I if transferred to the plant of a producer-handler.
- b. As Class I if transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler unless Class II utilization is claimed by both handlers. The transferred products so assigned to Class II are limited to the amounts remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee handler after subtraction of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk the skim milk and butterfat so transferred is classified at both plants to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

* Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively remaining in Class II after deduction for shrinkage and the remainder, if any, is assigned to Class I. Priority of such assignment is in the following order; other source milk not subject to another Federal order and other source milk that is subject to another Federal order.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

- * Skim milk and butterfat disposed of from a "regulated plant", in bulk form as milk or skim milk, to an unregulated plant located in the marketing area or less than 150 miles from Kingsport, Tennessee is classified as Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. The handler claims Class II utilization in his report;
- b. The buyer maintains records of utilization available for verification; and
- c. Not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually utilized as Class II in the buyer's plant.

Cream transferred to an unregulated plant is Class I unless such cream is transferred without Grade A certification and the conditions of a., b. and c. above are met.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to all milk received from producers (including handler's own production); other source milk assigned to Class I and Class I milk disposed of on routes in the marketing area from unregulated plants.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

- * Base Rating - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies April through July with the base of each producer determined by dividing each producer's deliveries during the preceding months of September through February by the number of days milk was delivered during such period (using not less than 120 days).

Transfer of Base - A base may be transferred to a member of the immediate family in the event of death, retirement or entry into military service of a producer. A base held jointly may be transferred to one of the joint holders upon termination of such holding. The entire base of a producer may be transferred from one handler to another.

Special Handler Provisions:

Reports and subsequent verification may be required of plants subject to other Federal orders but such plants are not subject to other provisions of the Appalachian order except:

- a. A distributing plant which disposed of a greater volume of Class I milk in the Appalachian marketing area than in the other marketing area.
- b. A supply plant which qualifies as a "regulated supply plant" during each of the preceding months of August through January pursuant to b. (2) under "Regulated Plant" heading.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 87

Central Mississippi

Marketing Area:

All of the territory within the following counties: Adams, Claiborne, Clarks, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, Hinds, Jasper, Jerrerson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar (except Beat 2 thereof), Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Neshoba, Newton, Perry, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Wathall, Warren and Wayne, all in the State of Mississippi. The principal cities in the marketing area are Jackson, Hattiesburg, Laurel and Meridian.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of one or more:

Approved plants - i.e., Any plant which processes or packages milk or skim milk, and from which any "fluid milk product" (as defined under "Classification" heading) is disposed of during the month on routes to wholesale or retail outlets located in the marketing area; or

Any plant from which milk or skim milk eligible for Grade A distribution in the marketing area is shipped during the month to a "regulated distributing plant".

2. A cooperative association is a handler with respect to milk of producers diverted (as specified under "Producer" definition) for the account of such association from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in order as a "pool plant").

Any approved plant (except a plant operated by a producer-handler) which qualifies as a:

- a. Distributing plant - i.e., Any plant from which Class I milk equal to not less than 50 percent of its producer milk, and receipts of fluid milk products (defined under "Classification" heading) from other "regulated plants" is disposed of during the months, on routes or through plant stores, to wholesale and retail outlets, and from which plant not less than 20 percent of such Class I milk is so disposed of in the marketing area.
- b. Supply plant - i.e., An approved plant from which, during the month, fluid milk products equal to not less than 50 percent of its producer milk are shipped to "regulated distributing plant". Any plant which qualifies as a "regulated supply plant" during each of the months of August through January will be so designated for the following months of February through July, unless proper notification is made that such designation is not desired.

Central Mississippi (Revised 10/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5, and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter x 4.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5 cents x 7.5)
- * c. Average of prices paid for 4.0 percent milk during the month at the following plants:

Kraft Cheese Company	Newton, Mississippi
Borden Company	Starkville, Mississippi
Carnation Company	Tupelo, Mississippi
Pet Milk Company	Kosciusko, Mississippi

- * Class I milk Price - For the 18 months following October 1, 1956 the price will be the basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

March through June	\$1.85
All other months	\$2.25

- * Class II Milk Price - The average of the prices paid at the four manufacturing plants as specified in paragraph c. under the subhead "Basic Formula Price" plus 10 cents each month March through June and plus 20 cents in all other months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.11

Producer Price - The weighted average of Class I and Class II butterfat differentials.

(Central Mississippi (Revised 10/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Location Differentials:

- * Class I Price - For plants located 50 miles but less than 60 miles from the city limits of: Hattiesburg; Jackson, Meadville or Meridan, Mississippi (whichever is closest) a 10 cents reduction is made, and 1.5 cents additional for each 10 miles thereafter with respect to milk received from producers which is classified as Class I milk or is transferred in the form of Class I milk to another "regulated plant" and assigned to Class I as specified in the order.

Class II Milk - none.

Producer Price - The applicable uniform price payable to producers for milk received at "regulated plants" located 50 miles or more from the city limits of: Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meadville or Meridan, Mississippi is reduced in accordance with the same schedule which applies to Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of from a "regulated distributing plant" to any "regulated plant" or from one "regulated supply plant" to another is classified as Class I unless the conditions of a. b. and c. are met.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated supply plant" to a "regulated distributing plant" shall be classified pro rata with receipts of producer milk at the "regulated distributing plant" unless the conditions of a.b. and c. are met.

- a. Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers.
- b. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II is limited to the amount remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee handler after allocation of other source milk.
- c. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk or butterfat so transferred shall be classified so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Class I products transferred to a producer-handler from a "regulated plant" are classified as Class I.

Central Mississippi (Revised 10/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to receipts of producer milk (including handler's own production); other source milk which is classified as Class I, and milk from an unregulated plant not subject to another Federal order disposed of as Class I on routes to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies March through July with the base of each producer determined by calculating the daily average deliveries (using not less than 120 days) made by such producer to all handlers during the immediately preceding months of September through January.

- * Transfer of Base - An entire base may be transferred, by the base holder(s), upon written application to the market administrator.

Special Handler Provisions:

Plants subject to other Federal orders - Any plant meeting the following qualifications is exempt from the regulatory provisions of this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator:

- a. A "regulated distributing plant" subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order unless a greater volume of Class I milk is disposed of during the month from such plant to retail or wholesale outlets in the Central Mississippi marketing area than in the marketing area of such other order.
- b. A "regulated supply plant" which would be subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order unless such plant qualified as a "regulated plant" during each of the preceding months of August through March.

Compensatory Payments - A handler who operates an unregulated plant not subject to the pricing and classification provisions of another Federal order is required to remit to the pool with respect to all milk disposed of in the form of fluid milk products from such unregulated plant to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area. The rate of such payment is set forth under the heading, "Outside Purchases".

Classification:

* Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for fluid consumption as milk, flavored milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and half-and-half, or other mixtures of cream and milk containing less than 18 percent butterfat; and,
- b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III.

* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of as fluid cream.
- b. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I or Class III.
- c. In shrinkage up to 2 percent of receipts from producers.

* Class III Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce butter, dry milk (either whole or non-fat) or cheese in any form except cottage cheese;
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed or skim milk dumped subject to prior notification (and possible verification).
- c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used to determine Class prices and is the highest of the following:

- a. The average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.20 \times 3.5) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$
- * c. Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Basic Formula Price cont'd

Kraft Foods Company	Cadillac, Michigan
Borden Company	Mount Pleasant, Michigan
Carnation Company	Sparta, Michigan
Kraft Foods Company	Clare, Michigan

- * Class I Milk Price - Through June 30, 1958, the basic formula price plus:

February through June	\$1.05
July through January	1.45

- * Class II Milk Price - The basic formula price.

- ** Class III Milk Price - The basic formula price minus 20 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Same as producer butterfat differential.

Producer Price - 7 cents when "Chicago 92-score butter price" is 60 cents; the differential is increased one-half cent for each full 5 cents that the butter price is above 60 cents and is decreased one-half cent for each full 5 cents the butter price is below 64.99 cents.

Location Differentials:

- * Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located more than 90 miles but not more than 110 miles from the Court House in either Grayling or Manistee, whichever is closer, and utilized as Class I (pro rating on the basis of total producer receipts), the Class I price is reduced by 12 cents and an additional 1 cent for each 20 miles over 110 miles.

Class II and Class III Prices - None

- * Producer Price - With respect to receipts of producer milk or assignment of associated producer milk, a handler may reduce his payments to such producers, cooperative associations, or to the market administrator on behalf of such associated producers in accordance with the same schedule of location differentials which applies to the Class I price.

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Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

- * Skim milk and butterfat disposed of from a "regulated plant" to another handler as milk or skim milk is classified as Class I milk unless utilization in another class is mutually reported by both handlers. The amount classified in such class, however, is limited to the amount of producer milk used in such class by the transferee handler after allocation of other source milk in series beginning with the lowest priced utilization.

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler is Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned respectively to the pounds of butterfat and skim milk remaining in each class in series beginning with the lowest priced utilization after deduction for shrinkage. Priority of such assignment shall be in the following order: Other source milk received from a plant not subject to another Federal order and other source milk received in bulk from a plant subject to another Federal order. Milk or milk products received in packaged form which are classified and priced under another Federal order and disposed of in the same form as received retain their original classification.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

- * Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk from a "regulated plant" to a nonhandler is Class I unless all the following conditions are met:
 - a. Utilization in another class is reported by the handler.

Outside Sales cont'd

- b. The operator of the transferee plant actually used in the month of such movement an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat in such class, or moved a like amount to another plant operated by a non-handler who used, during the month, an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat in the class indicated by the handler;
- c. Operator of the transferee plant maintains records which are available to the market administrator for verification of utilization in another class.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler is required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts, within the month, of milk from producers, including handler's own production; from associated producers; and any other source milk allocated to Class I as set forth under the heading, "Outside Purchases".

1970-1971

The University of Chicago Library
has received a grant from the
National Endowment for the Humanities
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Classification:

Class II Milk - cont'd

- c. Contained in inventory of fluid milk products at the end of the month; and
- d. In shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of receipts of skim milk and butterfat respectively, in producer and other source milk (except milk diverted to an unregulated plant as specified under "Producer" heading).

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I milk price and is the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 4.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.16)

Class I Milk Price - From the effective date of this order (2/1/56) through August, 1957, add to the basic formula price for the preceding month the following:

March through June..... \$1.85
July through February..... \$2.15

** The Class I price of this order is adjusted by the supply-demand adjustment that is applicable to the North Texas order.

Class II Milk Price -

March through June - The average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at following plants for which prices have been reported:

Plains Creamery
Price Creamery
Quint County Creamery
Swisher County Creamery

Arnett, Oklahoma
Portales, New Mexico
Mangum, Oklahoma
Tulia, Texas

1950-1951

1950-1951 - 1950-1951

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 112

Bluefield (Virginia-West Virginia)

Marketing Area:

All the territory geographically located within the counties of Mercer and McDowell in West Virginia and Tazewell in Virginia. The principal communities in the marketing area are: Bluefield, Princeton, and Welch in West Virginia and Bluefield in Virginia.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of an approved plant, i.e.,

- a. A "regulated plant"; or,
- b. Any plant from which Class I milk is delivered (includes delivery by vendors and plant stores sales), during the month, to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") located in the marketing area.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "fluid milk plant")

Any plant which qualifies as:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a plant which disposes of an average of more than 1,000 pounds per day or not less than 2.0 percent of the approved milk ^{1/} of such plant during the month on wholesale or retail routes (includes sales by vendors and plant stores sales but not sales to "regulated plants") in the marketing area.
- b. A supply plant - i.e.,
 - (1) A plant which ships to a "regulated distributing distributing plant" any milk, skim milk or cream during the months of February through July or which ships to such plant during the months of August through January, an amount of milk, skim milk, or cream in excess of 70,000 pounds for the month, or,
 - (2) A plant which, during the months of August through January, receives milk from farmers holding dairy farm permits or ratings issued by an appropriate health authority and from which milk, skim milk or cream is moved during the month to a "regulated distributing plant".

1/ Approved milk is any skim milk and butterfat contained in producer milk, or in milk, skim milk, or cream which is received from "regulated plants" (except from producer-handlers) and which is approved for distribution as Class I milk by the agency issuing the health permit for such plant.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority which is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant to an unregulated plant (1) any day during the months of April through June, and, (2) on not more than 15 days during the months of August through March.

Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and an approved plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area but who receives no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most provisions of the order but certain reports to the market administrator may be required.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted and concentrates skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (except frozen cream) and any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers, ice cream mix, and eggnog); and,
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I.
- b. Contained in (skim milk only) any products disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. Dumped (skim milk only) during the months of April, May, June and July with prior notice to the market administrator.
- d. In month-end inventory of Class I products.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk, not in excess of 2 percent, which is prorated to Class II.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the higher of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) plus an amount computed by multiplying the price for Chicago 92-score butter by 0.6.
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.0 \times 1.2) +$
 $(3\frac{3}{4} \text{ cents for each full } \frac{1}{2} \text{ cent the Chicago area spray-roller is above 5 cents})$

Class I Milk Price - For eighteen months following the effective date (10/1/56) the price will be the basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

April, May, June	\$1.45
March, July	1.70
All other Months	2.10

Class II Milk Price - For the months of March through August the price as computed pursuant to paragraph a. below and for all other months the higher of a. or b. below:

- a. The average of the prices reported paid for 4.0 percent milk at the following plants as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

Pet Milk Company	Mayfield, Ky.
Pet Milk Company	Bowling Green, Ky.
Pet Milk Company	Greenville, Tenn.
Pet Milk Company	Abingdon, Va.
Carnation Company	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Carnation Company	Statesville, N.C.
Borden Company	Lewisburg, Tenn.
Borden Company	Chester, S.C.
Carnation Company	Galax, Va.

- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray powder} \times 8.2) - 75 \text{ cents.}$

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter $\times 0.12$

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter $\times 0.11$

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I Milk - With respect to milk received at "regulated plants" located 50 miles or more from the nearest of the following listed places the price is reduced 10 cents for plants located more than 50 miles but less than 60 miles, and an additional 1.5 cents for each 10 miles or fraction thereof beyond 60 miles.

County Court House
City Hall
City Hall

Princeton, W. Va.
Bluefield, W. Va.
Welch, W. Va.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - For milk received at plants located more than 50 miles from the nearest location listed under Class I Price the uniform price is reduced at the rate as set forth under Class I Price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler monthly pool with base rating plan, no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated plant" in the form of Class I products is classified as Class I when transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler unless Class II utilization is reported by both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II is limited to the amounts remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee after subtraction of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred milk shall be classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred to the plant of a producer-handler in the form of Class I products is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively remaining in Class II after deduction for shrinkage and the remainder, if any, is assigned to Class I. Priority of such assignment is in the following order: other source milk not subject to another Federal order and other source milk that is subject to another Federal order.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located in the marketing area or not more than 200 miles from the City Hall, Bluefield, W.Va. is classified as Class I if in bulk form as milk or skim milk unless: the handler claims Class II on the basis of utilization mutually indicated by both the buyer and seller; the buyer maintains records of utilization that are available for verification; and, not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used in Class II in the buyer's plant.

Cream transferred in bulk form to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless: such cream is transferred without Grade A certification; the handler claims Class II in his reports; the buyer maintains records available for verification; and, not less than an equivalent amount was actually used as Class II in the buyer's plant.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to receipts of producers (including handler's own production) and on other source milk which is classified as Class I. Partially regulated handlers are required to make administrative payments on milk disposed of as Class I on routes in the marketing area (except to "regulated plants").

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Base Rating - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies April through July; bases are established by the average daily deliveries during the preceding period of September through February using not less than 120 days. 2/

Transfer of Base - A base may be transferred in the event of death, retirement or entry into military service of a producer to a member of the family who carries on the dairy operation. A base held jointly may be transferred to one of the joint holders when such joint-holding is terminated. The entire base of a producer may be transferred from one handler to another.

2/ For the 1957 base paying period, bases are established during October 1956 through February 1957, using not less than 90 days.

Special Handler Provisions:

Reports and subsequent verification may be required of plants subject to other Federal orders but such plants are not subject to other provisions of the Bluefield order except:

- a. A distributing plant that disposed of a greater volume of Class I milk (except to "regulated plant") in the Bluefield marketing area than in the other marketing area.
- b. A supply plant which qualified as a "regulated supply plant" pursuant to paragraph b. (2) under the "Regulated Plant" definition during each of the preceding months of August through January.

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3</u>		
19 FR 3923	6/29/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 8807	12/1/55	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 10
21 FR 6563	8/31/56	Amendment No. 11
<u>BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4</u>		
21 FR 6327	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 8131	10/24/56	Order, as amended
<u>OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5</u>		
19 FR 1151	3/3/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 7133	9/23/55	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 4705	6/28/56	Amendment No. 8
<u>TULSA-MUSKOGEE - ORDER NO. 6</u>		
18 FR 4544	8/4/53	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order, terminating specified terms
19 FR 1739	3/31/54	Amendment No. 5
20 FR 7211	9/28/55	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 5963	8/9/56	Amendment No. 8

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7</u>		
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 5448	7/30/55	Amendment No. 13
21 FR 1381	3/2/56	Amendment No. 14
21 FR 2555	4/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions

CENTRAL ARKANSAS - ORDER NO. 8

20 FR 8364	11/9/55	Order
21 FR 1163	2/21/56	Amendment No. 1

TEXAS PANHANDLE - ORDER NO. 11

20 FR 9905	12/23/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 8431	11/3/56	Amendment No. 2

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

21 FR 2032	3/31/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order, terminating specified terms

CitationDate PublishedActionKANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

20 FR	2902	4/30/55	Order, as amended
21 FR	1283	2/28/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR	2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 10

UPSTATE MICHIGAN - ORDER NO. 16

20 FR	7767	10/15/55	Order
20 FR	8808	12/1/55	Correction
21 FR	1411	3/3/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR	2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR	7430	9/28/56	Amendment No. 3

BLACK HILLS. SOUTH DAKOTA - ORDER NO. 17

19 FR	3957	6/30/54	Order
21 FR	2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

19 FR	2848	5/18/54	Order, as amended
19 FR	4705	7/31/54	Determination of
			equivalent price
19 FR	6299	9/30/54	Amendment No. 2
21 FR	2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 3
21 FR	5635	7/27/56	Amendment No. 4

(Revised: 11/1/56

(d)

Citation

Date Published

Action

SOUTHWEST KANSAS - ORDER NO. 19

19 FR 2542	5/1/54	Order
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 6563	8/31/56	Amendment No. 2

OZARKS - ORDER NO. 21

19 FR 4291	7/14/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 2037	3/31/56	Amendment No. 5

APPALACHIAN - ORDER NO. 23

19 FR 6249	9/29/54	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 7365	9/27/56	Amendment No. 2

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

20 FR 8171	11/1/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 3000	5/5/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 6298	8/22/56	Amendment No. 8

PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 571	2/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 2245	4/20/54	Amendment No. 5
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Termination of specified terms

(Revised: 11/1/56)

(f)

Citation

Date Published

Action

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 870	2/13/53	Amendment No. 10
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 7	1/1/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 7635	11/27/54	Amendment No. 12
21 FR 2591	4/20/56	Order suspending certain provisions

CEDAR RAPIDS - IOWA CITY - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 4176	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Order suspending certain provisions

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 4594	7/27/54	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8

MERRIMACK VALLEY - ORDER NO. 34

20 FR 10030	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 13)
21 FR 6329	8/23/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7020	9/19/56	Order, suspending certain provisions

(Revised: 11/1/56)

(h)

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42</u>		
21 FR 5675	7/28/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5964	8/19/56	Correction
21 FR 6886	9/12/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43</u>		
20 FR 7285	9/30/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 5713	7/31/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 8353	11/1/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
<u>QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44</u>		
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order, terminating specified terms
<u>LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46</u>		
21 FR 7514	10/2/56	Order, as amended

(Revised: 11/1/56)

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Citation

Date Published

Action

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD -- ORDER NO. 71

21 FR 8312	10/31/56	Order, as amended
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TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

20 FR 6275	8/27/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 6571	9/8/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 7518	10/2/56	Order, terminating specified terms

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

21 FR 534	1/24/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 2810	5/1/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 5714	7/31/56	Amendment No. 3
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 7521	10/2/56	Order suspending certain provisions

COLUMBUS -- ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of Correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75</u>		
20 FR 2947	5/3/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 4083	6/10/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 12
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 8318	10/26/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
<u>FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76</u>		
17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 2021	3/31/55	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 9817	12/21/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 4
<u>PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77</u>		
20 FR 414	1/19/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
<u>NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78</u>		
21 FR 4854	6/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5789	8/3/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order, terminating certain terms
<u>TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80</u>		
20 FR 1429	3/10/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 7522	10/2/56	Amendment No. 6

CitationDate PublishedActionCENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82

17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 576	2/3/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4715	7/31/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 1641	3/18/55	Amendment No. 5
21 FR 1346	3/1/56	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 1765	3/22/56	Amendment No. 7

MUSKEGON - ORDER NO. 85

18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87

21 FR 1982	3/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7369	9/27/56	Order terminating certain provision
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Amendment No. 3

KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 1439	3/6/56	Order suspending certain provision
21 FR 2679	4/26/56	Order suspending certain provision.
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating certain terms

ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 88673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms

(Revised: 11/1/56)

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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CHATTANOOGA - ORDER NO. 100</u>		
21 FR 5567	7/25/56	Order
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
<u>WHEELING - ORDER NO. 102</u>		
20 FR 7426	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 8453	11/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 9456	12/16/55	Correction
21 FR 2810	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
<u>CENTRAL ARIZONA - ORDER NO. 104</u>		
20 FR 8258	11/3/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
<u>INLAND EMPIRE - ORDER NO. 108</u>		
21 FR 861	2/8/56	Order
<u>CLARKSBURG - ORDER NO. 109</u>		
20 FR 7433	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 9988	12/28/55	Correction
21 FR 2811	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
<u>WILMINGTON - ORDER NO. 110</u>		
21 FR 3488	5/25/56	Order
<u>BLUEFIELD - ORDER NO. 112</u>		
21 FR 7482	9/29/56	Order

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